

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1740

NUMB. 1710

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Ex Pede Herculis.



SIR, Have been prevented by Indisposition, from sending you sooner some proper Remarks on the Apology made for Sir R. G. in the Daily Post of the 10th ult. But as that Gentleman has since been recommended to the Publick, as a Person fit to be entrusted by them in a still higher Capacity than that he was lately refus'd; what has a Tendency to give the World a true Idea of that Gentleman's Disposition and Principles, cannot be now brought out of Time, or in any manner unseasonable.

As I am an Old Whig, and have hitherto preserv'd an inviolable Attachment to the Protestant Succession in the present Royal Family, I frankly own, I was not a little shock'd, to hear a Gentleman in the most publick Manner exhorting my Brethren of the Livery to be for the Preservation of their Liberties, and for the Welfare of their Country, without the least Recommendation of Affection to the present Royal Family, or Zeal for the Protestant Succession, as the proper Means of securing both.

If I was wrong in thinking this was an Omission, from one who wanted to be entrusted with the whole Concerns of the People, or in imagining that such a neglect could not flow from an Heart that was known to be zealously affected to his Majesty King George, or from any Man who made it the favourite Article of his Creed to support the Protestant Succession; if I was wrong in all this, it must be ascribed to those old Prejudices which we Whigs were formerly distinguish'd by: For, I assure you, Sir, in the Name of all the Old Whigs, that, since I can remember, had any that declar'd to be Candidates for our Favour omitted to recommend themselves to us, by the warmest Professions of their being well-affected to His Majesty King George, and our happy Establishment, or neglected any Opportunity to excite and fortify us in these Dispositions, we should have been so far from only suspecting them of not being sincere Friends to Whiggism and Liberty, that we should not have hesitated a Moment to have recommended them to our Foes to both.

If any Man had offer'd to tell us, in any Days that are past, That in a publick Exhortation to us to be unanimous for the Cause of Liberty and our Country, he had omitted to recommend Loyalty to our Sovereign, and Affection to the Protestant Establishment, would he would not introduce the King, or the Name of the King, we should have laugh'd out-right at the simplicity of the Creature, or should have treated him with that Contempt and Abhorrence which a Man who should deserve, who thought we had not Affection enough for a King to endure to hear his Name: We should have been at no Loss to have found out what his Mien and Complexion such a Man was of.

This, Sir, was the Spirit of Whiggism formerly, and the uniform Sentiments of us all; and tho' it has long observ'd of us as a Body, that we never concern ourselves till Matters come to a Pinch, it has not as justly remark'd, that when Things do come to a Crisis, we generally exert ourselves to the Purse. Nor let these Gentlemen flatter themselves, that the Spirit of Whiggism at present lies dormant, it is quite dead: No, Sir; we keep watchful Eyes on all that passes, and shall not so tamely give the paw Words as *Dunce* and *Grammaticaster* found very prettily out of the Mouth of a grave A——n.

I shall detain you, Sir, only with one Remark more, to shew you that the Humanity and Generosity of this Gentleman are as illustrious as his Loyalty: Did he once resent the Neglect put upon him by those worthy A——n who set him aside from being L——d M——r?

Attachment to the Welfare of our Country, and the Preservation of our Liberties, the Part of a good Subject and Citizen? What Reason then for introducing the King there? Certainly no more than the GRAND SIGNOR. But this Lesson the Gazetteers have learn'd of their Master, who, whenever his Conduct is impeach'd, he roars out the King's Honour, the King's Prerogative is in danger.

Such a Declaration as this needs no Comment, and yet I cannot excuse myself from observing, that I think it comes with peculiar Aggravations from Sir R. G. because to his Majesty he is indebted for all the Quality he has in the World. The GRAND SIGNOR has never conferr'd any Honours on him, as I know of; it seems a little ungrateful therefore, that they both should have the same Place in his Affections, and an equal Rank in his Esteem; to say that they both stand in the same Relation to the Liverymen of London, is still more surprizing: And I am perswaded that there is not one Citizen of London, except Sir R. G. that can think it as impertinent and improper to recommend Loyalty to King George as to the Grand Signor, at least to them; because they are the Subjects of the One, and have no Relation to the other, only as Men. But one cannot help concluding from hence, that this Gentleman will always be as ready and as willing to do the last as the first.

The Sentiments which such a Contempt of their Sovereign will excite in the Breast of every Whig I need not explain nor enforce, they will naturally arise; but to pretend that a Magistrate's recommending to his Brother Citizens Loyalty to their Sovereign, is like a Minister's pleading his Master's Commands to save his Bacon, is such an unheard of Way of Reasoning, as surely never enter'd into any Head, but the Head of this A——n. What had he to fear from mentioning his Sovereign? If a Minister should introduce his King to save himself, is that any Reason for this Gentleman's leaving him out to recommend himself? But hence we may learn, that this Gentleman has no Notion of ever introducing his King but in the Manner he lays down for a Minister, and that if ever he should do it hereafter, we may depend upon it, that it will be done, as he says Ministers do it, through Fear, and never through Affection.

The Reflection intended to be thrown on the Minister by this ridiculous Allusion and idle Sophistry is, I believe, as unjust as it is absurd, at least I don't know of one Instance wherein the Minister has sought so meanly a Retreat, or had any Occasion to seek it; if this Gentleman can produce me one, I shall be oblig'd to him; till then, it must and it ought to be lookt upon only as an Artifice to amuse and divert the Attention of his Fellow-citizens from what it ought to be fix'd on, the Principles and Disposition of this Candidate for their Favour. Happy at the same time and honourable is it for the Minister, that those who hate him are as much distinguish'd for their Affection to the Grand Signor, as their own Sovereign.

There is very little more said by this Gentleman or his Apologist that deserves much Notice, it was no more than was to be expected, that he should prefer the *Historical Register*, written by a notorious Jacobite, to the *Political State*, which it must be own'd was collected by an open, avow'd Whig; nor has the Reflection on him, of having been the hungry Dependent of an Administration any Foundation, but that he was a true Friend to Whiggism and Liberty, and a just Relater of Facts; neither does it seem extraordinary, that this poor, deceased Author should be abus'd by an A——n for understanding *Grammar*, because as that is a Science quite foreign to this Gentleman's Profession, he may have naturally entertain'd some Prejudices against it; tho', for my own part, I must confess I do not think such paw Words as *Dunce* and *Grammaticaster* found very prettily out of the Mouth of a grave A——n.

I shall detain you, Sir, only with one Remark more, to shew you that the Humanity and Generosity of this Gentleman are as illustrious as his Loyalty: Did he once resent the Neglect put upon him by those worthy A——n who set him aside from being L——d M——r? On the contrary, did he not bear it with the greatest Calmness, with the greatest Moderation and Patience? Nay, did he not glory in his Disappointment, and publicly profess, that it was more agreeable to him than Success itself would have been?

Was not his private Conduct in all respects agreeable hereto? Did he among his Friends betray the most vehement Indignation and Resentment? Did he draw all

the Moneys he had in the Hands of his Banker at once out, in order to distress him; or shew his Vengeance for his Banker's having voted against him? What then? Was this any Hurt to the City, or to Society? Was this any thing more than to shew his natural Disposition, and what Distress those are to expect who should oppose him hereafter, even all in his Power? But did this do any Harm? Was not the worthy Gentleman whom he would have distress'd beyond his Power of hurting? Was not his Resentment vain, and his Malice impotent?

But I fear I have detain'd you too long, *max plus minus*. I will say no more at present, but that I am
Your humble Servant,
A LIVERYMAN.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Dec. 16. Last Saturday Night Mr. Charles Roffel, an eminent Merchant on the Lower Ormond-Kay and one of our Sheriffs Peers, was married to Mrs. Alton, Widow of Mr. William Alton late of Skinner-Row Milliner. She has a Dowry of 300 l. a Year.

Last Wednesday there began here, and still continues, the severest and hardest Frost and intensest Cold that have been known, for the time of their Continuance.

Letters from Cork confirm the Account formerly published, that several Ships laden with Wheat and Flour from America were arriv'd there; and add, that when the Embargo was taken off Butter, upwards of 50 Ships intended to sail, but several of them were stop'd and the Masters secur'd, on Beef being found conceal'd on board; but that after the Beef was taken out, the Masters were set at liberty, and had Leave to proceed on their Voyages; and that there lately sail'd for Admiral Vernon's Squadron ten Ships about 300 or 350 Tons each, laden with Beef, under Convoy of a 20 Gun Ship, and that there lie there now above 20 Sail ready to go under Convoy of a 50 Gun Ship.

H O M E P O R T S.

Greenock, Dec. 11. Sailed the Jean of Renfrew, W. Snype, to Morlaix; and the Agnes of Renfrew, John Ritchie, to Camperve, both with Tobacco.

Whitehaven, Dec. 17. Yesterday arriv'd the Ann and Francis, Wilton, from Maryland, last from Wales, having had 19 Weeks Passage.

Bristol, Dec. 20. Came in since our last the Dragon, from Petersburg.

The Henry, Watson, from hence, is lost at Mine-head, as is the Joanna, Belgarde, at the Homes, also from hence.

Southampton, Dec. 20. Wind E. Since my last arriv'd the Elizabeth, Le Gros, and the Succels, Le Croix, of and for Jersey from London; the Charming Betty, Le Crafs, of and from Jersey.

Deal, Dec. 21. Wind E. S. E. Remain the two Ships as in my last.

Graveland, Dec. 21. Pass'd by the Robert and Jane, Pemberton, from Koningsburgh; the Lady Elizabeth, Lean, from Amsterdam; the Neptune, Holding, and the Two Brothers, Wigmore, from Dunkirk.

Arriv'd at several Ports.

At Leith, the Adam, Parish, from Holland.

At Cork, the Fanny, Thompson, from Barbados.

At Leith, the Unity, Cardens, from Hamburg.

L O N D O N.

Letters of the 13th O. S. from Paris say, that the two young Princes Sons to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt are arriv'd there to pass the Winter; that the Count de Belle Isle, who is speedily to set out for Francfort, is preparing splendid Equipages for his Embassy; that several Engravers are taken up for some Copperplates against the Catholick Religion, several Hawkers imprison'd for carrying them about, and a great Number of the Copies seiz'd, as are also those of certain prohibited Pieces, the Printers whereof are apprehended; that Prince Cantimar, the Russian Minister at the French Court, has assum'd the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary from the Young Czar; and that there are arriv'd at St. Sebastians three Spanish Ships from the Caraccas, with three English Merchants, which they took in their Passage, one of them laden with Brandy.

Letters from Leghorn of the 14th Dec. N. S. say, that the River Arno had overflow'd its Banks, and laid the City of Florence, the Capital of the Great Duke of Tuscany

Tuscany, under Water, and must have done great Damage to the Inhabitants.

By the Fanny, Thompson, arrived at Cork from Barbados, is a Confirmation of the Death of the Hon. Mr. Bing, late Governor of that Island.

Tuesday the 9th instant, about ten at Night, a Fire broke out in the Drying room of the Paper-mill at Long-Ashton, about two Miles from Bristol, and before it was extinguish'd the Damage amounted to 150 l. It seems it was design'dly set on fire by the Owner's Apprentice, who is committed to Prison.

To-morrow the Charitable Legacy of the late William Taylour of Saville-Row, Esq; will be distributed among Ten poor decay'd Housekeepers of the Parish of St. James's, being 50 l. a-piece, without any Charge or Deductions whatsoever, pursuant to his Will.

The Right Rev. Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London and Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, has appointed the Rev. Mr. Pinckney, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, to be one of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Pottle deceased.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery; viz. No. 27656, 500 l. No. 49563, 50405, 44519, each 100 l. No. 1961, 24613, 34231, 19308, 28767, 58842, 16248, 17125, 19659, 29248, 59542, 51941, 778, 51202, 8558, 30735, 30624, 62180, each 50 l.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hatton lay dangerously ill at his House at Kensington Gore.

Last Saturday Joseph Willis, and George Bridges, were committed to New Prison by Sir Edward Hill, for stealing a Grey Gelding, 18 Geese, and 9 Ducks, the Property of Mr. Twyford and Mr. Swankey.

The same Day one Sheriff was committed to Newgate by the said Gentleman for Horse-stealing.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 03 07	Evening 03 22
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Bank Stock 138. India 154 1-half. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 100. Five per Cent. ditto 83 1-half. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 41. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 10 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 61. 1 s.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 1740.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1739, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof payable by the Captains of the Bank, finding that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be entered, great Numbers are yet out-standing, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

This Day is Published,

[Price 27 s. in 8 sheets]

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Negotiations of Sir THOMAS ROE,
IN HIS
EMBASSY to the OTTOMAN PORTE,
FROM
The Year 1621, to 1628, inclusive.

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Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-moon between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

Where may be had, just published,

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2. The Scrivener's Guide, in two Vols. 5th Edition.

This Day is published,

[Price One Shilling]

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Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons

allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous System, often bring on Headick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Constriction, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Intermittent Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Difficulty of Urinary Passages, or Difficulty of holding their Urine, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by using only a small Quantity of a transcendent BATHAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Cure after having for many Years been experience'd never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels, and Urinary Passages, which almost instantly cures, brings to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent BATHAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Debility of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly throughout the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels to an immense Degree, inasmuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found, and all Persons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will most agreeably surpris'd at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be said in it, and All who ever took it for any of the above-mentioned Purposes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much; and by the Author's special Appointment, it is to be had only at Mr. BATHAMICK'S Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready seal'd up, with a Box of Instructions, which whosoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Maliciousness of the Foul Disease is entirely eradicated or not.

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Fresh Infections, call'd CLAPS, with all their attending Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely cur'd off in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Remains on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet or Weakness on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Ulcer attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Pruritus, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without palting Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have their great Joy experience'd.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Debility, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

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All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Effects of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it instantly free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind, for it produces no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, no Ulcers, in all febrile, scorbutic, and venereal Eruptions, or Pustules of the Skin, glandular Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices; it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

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Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.